

## Grammar

### Unit 1 Getting Away



## The past simple tense الماضي البسيط

### التكوين 1-Form

يتكون الماضي البسيط من ( التصريف الثاني للفعل ) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان **فعل عادي** )

منتظم مثل Play – played / help – helped

أما إذا كان **فعل شاذ** ( غير منتظم ) يُحفظ مثل see - saw / go - went / have – had.

لاحظ : متى نضيف ( ied / ed / d ) للفعل المنتظم

( ١ ) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( e ) نضع له ( d )

like → liked live → lived arrive → arrived

( ٢ ) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( y ) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف ( y ) ونضع ( ied )

study → studied cry → cried carry → carried

( ٣ ) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ( y ) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك ( a – e – i – o – u ) نضع ( ed )

play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

( ٤ ) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعف الساكن ونضع ( ed )

travel → travelled stop → stopped clap → clapped

لكن إذا انتهى بـ ( x / y / w ) وقبله حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف . fix → fixed / follow → followed

### الاستخدام 2-Usage

نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن :

١. حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

E.g. I played football yesterday. I **was** in Alexandria a month ago.

٢. عادة في الماضي (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها "اعتاد أن").

E.g. When I was in Paris, I **used to play (played)** tennis.

لاحظ : يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة في الماضي (Always- often- never-usually/every.....)

E.g. When he was a child, he **walked** to school everyday.

➤ I **always ate** breakfast before I went to school.

➤ Heba **always got up** early when she was a student

٣. حكاية قصة.

E.g. Ali **found** a bag, and then he **went** to the police station.

٤. حالة if الثانية:

E.g. If I **had** enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

٥. الاحداث التي حدثت تباعا واحد تلو الآخر في الماضي ليس هناك فارق زمني.

E.g. First, he **paid** the taxi, then he **got** out of the taxi.

When he **had** an idea, he **wrote** a short story.

Yesterday, I **went** to the club and **met** my friends.

٦. يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع For للتعبير عن سيرة زاتية او احداث استمرت لفترة في الماضي وانتهت

My father **went** to the faculty of law for four years.

My grandfather **lived** in england for 6 years.

٧. ويستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الاتية حالة وجود فاعل

1- I wish + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ I wish Hany studied hard.

2- It's (high)time + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ It's time she studied English.

3- I would rather + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ I'd rather he **left** now.

➤ I'd rather you **didn't hunt** elephants

## الكلمات الدالة 3-Key words

Yesterday امس / (مدة زمنية) ago منذ / last + مدة زمنية الماضي / in + سنة ماضية (in 2009)  
in the past في الماضي / once / ذات مرة / one day / How long ago = when / just now  
from 2001 to 2006 / The other day ايام منذ بضعة / in the ancient times

مصدر الفعل + did not (didn't) + V.(inf)

## ٤. النفي Negative

في حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

→ I **didn't** play football yesterday. → he **didn't** go to school last week.

لاحظ : هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال في زمن الماضي التي لا يمكن تحول الى النفي باستخدام **didn't** مثل:

was → wasn't / were → weren't / could → couldn't

→ Ali **wasn't** at the cinema last week. → They **weren't** at school yesterday.

→ When I was young, I **couldn't** ride a bike.

## ٥. السؤال Question

Did + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل؟

Yes / No تنبع الاتي : عند تكوين السؤال ب

→ Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

؟ مصدر الفعل + did + subject + inf..... أداة الاستفهام

→ What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

→ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

## ٦. المبني للمجهول Passive

مفعول + was/were + p.p

→ Football **was played** yesterday. → The film **was watched** at home by Heba

## للتعبير عن السادة الماضية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات

1- used to + inf + فاعل

2- It was SB's habit to + inf

3- (was / were) + in the habit of + (v + ing) + فاعل

4- got into the habit of + (v + ing) + فاعل

5- no longer + فاعل = مضارع بسيط + فاعل + don't/doesn't + فعل + any longer/more

6- (Noun / v + ing) + (was / were) + SB's habit.

Amr **used to** study hard.

It **was** Amr's **habit to** study hard

Amr **was in the habit of** studying hard.

Amr **got into the habit of** studying hard

Amr **no longer** studies hard = He **doesn't** study hard **any longer**

Studying hard **was** Amr's habit.

## الماضي المستمر The past continuous tense

### ١. التكوين Form

(was/were + verb + ing + فاعل)

١. في حالة الإثبات: يتكون الماضي المستمر من

→ They **were watching** TV yesterday evening.

(was/were not + verb + ing + فاعل)

٢. في حالة النفي: يتكون من

→ I **wasn't** working when you phoned me

(Was, Were + sub... + verb + ing....?)

٣. في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

or

( أداة استفهام + was, were + sub... + verb + ing ....?)

- Was he/she (having lunch)? Yes, he/she was. No, he/she wasn't
- What were they doing at 5 yesterday? They were playing football

( was, were + being + p.p... )

٣- في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

- TV **was being watched** yesterday evening

## ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

### نستخدم الماضي المستمر

١- للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي في وقت معين

- Tarek was eating dinner at noon yesterday.
- yesterday evening, they were discussing some important matters.

٢- للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي.

- While/As I was having lunch , the phone rang
- While ( As/ Just as/ when) I was going home, I met one of my best friends.
- When I returned home, mother was preparing lunch

٣- للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي مع (While/As/When)

- While my father was watching TV, my mother was cooking in the kitchen.
- While / As / When I was doing my homework, my sister was helping my mother.
- We were tidying our room while our little brother was watching TV.

٤- حدث كان مستمرا في وقت ما بين بدايته ونهايته

- From ten to twelve yesterday , Hany was studying his lessons.

## ٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

عندما when , بينما just as , بينما as , بينما while , (all + morning, afternoon, evening, night, time ) , طول اليوم امس The whole/all day yesterday , between 6 and 8 , at ...o'clock yesterday , at...o'clock last

## Important notes

١- لا يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية والحواس ووصف الحالة ولكن يستخدم الماضي البسيط مثل :

want – think – like – love – hate – belong – have – see – hear - taste – smell –be –seem

e.g. She seemed ill when I visited her.

- While I was at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.

- My car was stolen while I was on holiday.

٢- إذا لم يأتى بعد while فاعل يأتى بعدها ( v + ing ) بشرط ان يكون فاعل الجملة واحد

- While playing football, I fell and broke my leg ( while I was playing football)

٣- يمكن استخدام on بدلا من when ويأتى بعدها ( v + ing )

- When the thief saw the police, he ran away. = On seeing the police, the thief ran away.

٤- يمكن استخدام During بدلا من while ويأتى بعدها ( noun phrase او noun )

- During my lunchtime, the phone rang.

- During the party, we saw most of our old friends

٥- يستخدم الماضي المستمر في هذه التركيبة : ماضى مستمر + because/as/since + ماضى بسيط منفى بمعنى الحدث لم يتم

e.g. I didn't answer the phone because I was praying.

- ➔ She didn't see the thief since she was watching TV.



## تركيبات هامة

While /As/ When	→ ماضى مستمر	→ ماضى بسيط
→ ماضى بسيط	While /As/ When	→ ماضى مستمر
When	→ ماضى بسيط	→ ماضى مستمر
→ ماضى مستمر	When	→ ماضى بسيط
While/when/As	→ ماضى مستمر	→ ماضى مستمر
While (بدون فاعل) + v ing	→ ماضى بسيط	
During + noun	→ ماضى بسيط	
on + v + ing	→ ماضى بسيط	

### I- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

- 1) Jake had arranged to visit Madagascar before he.....university.  
a. was starting      b. started      c. starts      d. had started
- 2) Mona was leaning out of the boat when she.....her phone.  
a. drops      b. is dropping      c. dropped      d. was dropping
- 3) Last year, we.....to the beautiful city of Venice in Italy.  
a. were travelling      b. travel      c. travelled      d. travels
- 4) Did you.....your arm yesterday?  
a. broke      b. break      c. breaking      d. broken
- 5) Last year, we.....about pollution at school, so in the summer I decided to go on a volunteering holiday  
a. was learning      b. were learning      c. learn      d. learnt
- 6) We.....on a boat trip. I was leaning out of the boat to touch the fish!  
a. go      b. goes      c. gone      d. went
- 7) Once, Kamal's family.....lunch in this restaurant.  
a. having      b. have      c. has      d. had
- 8) Luca.....into the forest last week.  
a. trekking      b. trekked      c. trek      d. was trekking
- 9) I was leaning out of the boat when I.....my camera.  
a. was dropping      b. drops      c. drop      d. dropped
- 10) As I was photographing the castle, my little brother.....crying.  
a. starts      b. started      c. was starting      d. had started
- 11) The tourists.....swimming in the sea. It was too dirty!  
a. don't enjoy      b. weren't enjoying      c. didn't enjoy      d. doesn't enjoy
- 12) My cousin.....in Costa Rica as a child because my uncle was a biologist.  
a. lived      b. were living      c. lives      d. live
- 13) Salma was travelling around Indonesia when she.....her leg  
a. broke      b. was breaking      c. broken      d. breaks
- 14) Omar.....across the Sahara last year.  
a. cycles      b. was cycling      c. cycled      d. cycle
- 15) I.....the book yesterday.  
a. don't finish      b. never finishes      c. didn't finish      d. never finish

- 16- What ..... when I took photos of the crocodiles?  
a. did you do      b. were you doing      c. you were doing      d. have you done
- 17- Ahmed's grandmother..... ill when he visited her yesterday.  
a. was seeming      b. had seemed      c. seemed      d. has seemed
- 18-ali always.....to work when he was young.  
a-walked      b-walks      c-is walking      d-was walking
- 19- Hassan couldn't answer the phone because he .....his father's car  
a washed      b was washing      c had washed      d has washed
- 20-While she was studying, I .....television.  
a-watched      b-watching      c-will watch      d-was watching
21. Yesterday evening, we .....for our English test when all the lights went out.  
a) revising      b) were revising      c) revised      d) had revised
- 22 .While he ..... a student, he was writing short stories. .  
a. has been      b. was being      c. was      d. is
- 23) ..... my sleep, I had a bad dream.  
a. While      b. When      c. During      d. As
24. .... I got to the stadium, the football game was over.  
a. During      b. While      c. On      d. When
25. Yesterday, I ..... a play at 10 o'clock.  
a. have watched      b. was watching      c. was watched      d. watched
- 26-While I.....ill, I lost a lot of weight and became so thin.  
a) was      b) was being      c) am      d) had been
- 27- While I.....for the train on the station, I met one of my old friends.  
a) was waiting      b) being waited      c) waiting      d) waited
28. In the past, people ..... travel on camels.  
a. are used to      b. used      c. used to      d. didn't us
29. He got into the car and ..... down the road.  
a. drive      b. drove      c. drives      d. driving
30. I ..... for five hours every day last week.  
a. work      b. have worked      c. working      d. worked
31. A terrible accident ..... in our street yesterday.  
a. happen      b. happens      c. happened      d. happening
- 32 - Mona.....at school yesterday as she was absent.  
a. didn't see      b. doesn't see      c. wasn't seen      d. isn't seen
33. I was studying my lessons when the lights ..... out.  
a. had gone      b. went      c. were going      d. gone
- 34- He.....the letter and sent it by post.  
a-writes      b-write      c-wrote      d-is writing
- 35- when I went on holiday, I always .....a lot of photographs.  
a take      b takes      c took      d taking
- 36-He doesn't play tennis but he.....to do that in the past.  
a. didn't use      b. uses      c. use      d.used
37. As the thief ..... to escape, he was arrested.  
a. was trying      b. tried      c. had tried      d. trying
38. I ..... my lunch when the phone rang.  
a. have eaten      b. was eating      c. has eaten      d. ate
39. The thief ran away on ..... the police.  
a. saw      b. had seen      c. seeing      d. he saw
- 40- I'd rather you.....English hard.  
a- study      b- are studying      c-studied      d-studies
- 41-There was a knock on the door.....the lunch time.

- a- when                      b- as                      c-during                      d-because
- 42- While I.....the food, my mouth got burnt as it was so hot.  
a- was tasting                      b- tasted                      c-am tasting                      d-taste
- 43- Hend used to live in Alexandria , but now she.....  
a- isn't                      b- doesn't                      c-don't                      d-didn't
- 44- Did you go out last night or.....you busy?  
a- did                      b- were                      c-are                      d-have
45. When I met Sami yesterday, he ..... to the hospital. I offered to go with him.  
a. went                      b. was going                      c. had gone                      d. going
- 46.....entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.  
a) At                      b) While                      c) On                      d) During
47. When the builders were here, I.....them cups of tea all the time.  
a) have made                      b) am making                      c) make                      d) was making
48. I.....no idea you were such a good chess player.  
a) has had                      b) was having                      c) had                      d) have
50. There .....a number of different reasons for our divorce.  
a) had been                      b) was being                      c) have been                      d) were
51. From the sound it was clear that Mary.....the piano.  
a) had practised                      b) was practising                      c) has practised                      d) is practicing
52. Every day, I.....my uncle when he was ill.  
a. am visited                      b. visit                      c. was visited                      d. visited
- 53.....touching the hot pan, Sama cried in pain.  
a. While                      b. On                      c. When                      d. During
54. I last met Ahmed while he.....off some British friends at the airport  
a. saw                      b. was seeing                      c. had seen                      d. was seen

## Unit 2 Supporting the community



### The present simple



#### ١. التكوين Form:

- يتكون المضارع البسيط من مصدر الفعل مع مع الضمائر I وyou وwe وthey. أما بالنسبة لـ he, she, it نصرف الفعل كالتالي:
١. نضع s في الحالة العادية. (eats - runs - walks - sings)
  ٢. نضع es لو انتهى الفعل بـ x أو o أو sh أو ch أو s أو z. (washes - watches - crosses - goes - mixes)
  ٣. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف ساكن تحذف ونضيف ies. (cries - tries)
  ٤. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y مسبوق بحرف متحرك (a / e / i / o / u) نضيف فقط s (enjoys - plays - prays)

#### ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. عادات و أفعال متكررة habits:

E.g. I often watch television in the evening. Adel usually visits his relatives on Friday.

٢. حقائق الثابتة facts:

E.g. The sun rises in the east. The earth goes around the sun.

٣. جداول المواعيد الثابتة schedules:

E.g. I am traveling to London tomorrow. My plane leaves at 6 am.

٤. المواقف أو الأفعال التي دائما أو عادة حقيقية:

-Mohamed Salah gives money to help people in his hometown  
I live in Cairo / he works in factory / she likes English .

٥. حالة if الأولى:



E.g. If you **study** hard, you will succeed.

## ٦. حالة if الصفرية:

E.g. If you **boil** water, it **evaporates**. = When you **boil** water, it **evaporates**.

## ٧ - يستخدم بعد الروابط الآتية :

After/ As soon as/ When / Before / By the time	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)	مستقبل Will+ inf
مصدر + will (won't) + فاعل مصدر / don't مصدر	<b>Till/until</b>	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)

Ex- As soon as/When Ali **gets** home, he **will have** dinner

➤ He **won't leave** until his sister **arrives/has arrived**

➤ **Don't press** this button **until** the light **turns** green.

## ٢. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

### أولاً ظروف التكرار

(Always دائماً , usually عادة , often غالباً , sometimes أحياناً , ever دائماً/للأبد , never أبداً , rarely نادراً , scarcely نادراً , seldom نادراً , hardly بالكاد , frequently بصورة متكررة , generally بصورة متكررة , from time to time من وقت لآخر , occasionally بين الحين والآخر , كل , every عموماً )

### ثانياً الظروف الزمنية

every/each ( day /week/ month / year ) / in the ( morning / afternoon / evening ) at night /noon on ( Saturdays / Fridays ..... ) / once /twice /three times a ( day / week / month / year ) daily / weekly / monthly / yearly = annually )

### لاحظ الآتي

١. تأتي ظروف التكرار قبل الفعل الاساسي مع المضارع البسيط :

. تكلمة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv ( I / We / you / They ) فاعل الجملة  
. تكلمة الجملة + فعل ب s/es/ies + (ظرف التكرار) + adv ( He / She ) فاعل الجملة مفرد

e.g - We **usually** watch TV in the evening. - They **sometimes** talk on the phone

- He **never** plays football- Heba **always** reads English books..

٢. تأتي ظروف التكرار بعد **v. to be** :

. تكلمة الجملة + صفة + (ظرف التكرار) + adv ( am/is/are ) + فاعل الجملة

e.g They are **usually** late.

Noha is **always** clever.

- I **am never** late for school.

- She **is always** tired in the evenings.

## ٣- يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الظروف الزمنية وتأتي في نهاية الجملة أو أولها

**every (day /week/ month /year )**

➔ Rania goes to the club **every Monday**. **Every Monday** Rania goes to the club.

## ٤. النفي Negation:

١- نستخدم ( **don't** ) مع ( **i/ they/ we / you** ) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

- They **don't like** pizza.

I **don't play** football on Friday.

٢- نستخدم ( **doesn't** ) مع ( **he/ she /it** ) وبعدها مصدر الفعل

He **doesn't like eating fish**.

- she **doesn't want** a new dress.

لا يمكن أن نستخدم **never** للنفي مكان **doesn't** ويأتي بعدها فعل منتهي (s)

Ex : Ahmed **doesn't study** English = Ahmed **never studies** English

## 5. السؤال Question

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv + Do + (you/they) + كلمة استفهام  
تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv + Does + (he/she/it/your + اسم مفرد) + كلمة استفهام

✓- When do you usually Watch TV?

-- I usually watch TV at 7 p.m

✓- How does your father always go to work?

-- he always goes by car.

نبتع الآتي : عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv + Do + (you/they)

تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (ظرف التكرار) + adv + Does + (he/she/it/your + اسم مفرد)

→ Do they often play tennis?. yes, they do, No they don't

عند السؤال عن عدد المرات نستخدم

? تكملة الجملة + مصدر + (فاعل) + Does/do + How often

أجابة ب ( **always- usually- never- every week- once - twice - three times** )

Ex. **How often** do you go to the library ? I go to library **twice a week**

→ **How often** do you fly abroad ? I fly abroad **once a month**

**How often** does Ali have history ? He has history **three times a week.**

## 6. المبني للمجهول Passive

am / is/are (not) + p.p + مفعول

→ Football **is played** around the world. Comic films **aren't watched** by Heba



تركيبات هامة :- ( يعناد ان )

للتعبير عن العادة الحالية نستخدم احدى هذه التركيبات:

1- (Be / get) + used to + ("v + ing" / noun)

2- It is SB's habit + to + inf

3- فاعل + (am / is / are) + in the habit of + "v + ing"

4- فاعل + usually + مضارع بسيط.

5- (Noun / "v + ing") + is + SB's habit.

e.g. # Amr **is used to studying** hard.

# Amr **is in the habit of studying**

# Amr **usually studies** hard.

# It is Amr's habit to study hard.

# Studying hard is Amr's habit.



## الماضي البسيط تم شرحه مسبقا

تدريبات علي القواعد

## Exercises on grammar

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1..Don't forget to come on time when you.....to come for the interview.

a) ask

b) are asked

c) asked

d) are asking



2. The car.....to be as modern as my manager's car.  
a) expects      b) expected      c) has expected      d) is expected
3. The road to school.....last week as a preparation for the new year.  
a) is paved      b) is paving      c) was paved      d) has paved
4. Beans.....by some ancient Arab tribes instead of money.  
a) was used      b) have used      c) were used      d) is used
5. My elder brother.....as a waiter for 5 years. Now he works as a sales assistant  
a) works      b) has worked      c) had worked      d) worked
6. A very nice meal.....for us every Friday at my grandfather's house.  
a) was prepared      b) was preparing      c) is prepared      d) is preparing
- 7 Health.....by smoking that causes many fatal diseases.  
a) has affected      b) is affected      c) had affected      d) was affected
8. in the Past.....in Egypt all the winter and the weather was warm and sunny.  
a) train      b) doesn't rain      c) hadn't rained      d) hasn't rained
9. What did your father do when he.....30 years old?  
a) is      b) was      c) had      d) was being
10. In the solar system, all planets...around the sun in regular orbits.  
a) move      b) moved      c) moving      d) moves
- 11- Local people.....jobs by the organization.  
a. are giving      b. are given      c. is given      d. given
12. My brother ..... three languages.  
a. is speaking      b. spoken      c. speaks      d. speak
13. The sun ..... rises in the west.  
a. never      b. always      c. often      d. ever
- 14- Surgeons ..... usually see small things by the naked eye  
a. didn't      b. aren't      c. doesn't      d. don't
- 15- What did your father do when he.....alive?  
a) is      b) was      c) had      d) is being
- 16- My brother.....a lot of money from his job as a tourist guide.  
a) had earned      b) earns      c) earn      d) earning
- 17- From 1970 to 2010, my father.....as an engineer before he retired.  
a) worked      b) was worked      c) work      d) works
- 18- When I was young, I usually..... football in the street.  
a) play      b) plays      c) playing      d) played
- 19- Amal.....to her school on foot.  
a) goes usually      b) usually goes      c) go usually      d) usually go
- 20- The Earth.....around the sun.  
a) move      b) moved      c) moving      d) moves
- 21- He.....gets up early. He is always late.  
a) doesn't      b) never      c) ever      d) hasn't
- 22- She is used to .....at night.  
a) study      b) studied      c) studying      d) studies
- 23- As soon as he comes home, I..... him the truth.  
a) told      b) have told      c) will tell      d) had told
- 24- Doctors.....patients when they are in need.  
a) help      b) helped      c) have helped      d) helps
- 25- They succeed in their exams because they.....hard.  
a) studied      b) study      c) studies      d) will study
- 26- They.....English novels and books very often.  
a) don't read      b) aren't reading      c) didn't reading      d) weren't read

27- I last.....my friend Hams when we were in Alexandria.

- a) have seen      b) see      c) had seen      d) saw

28-No doubt, we all remember what our teacher.....about organizing our work.

- a) said      b) is saying      c) says      d) would say

29- During the previous week, I.....to the gym every evening.

- a) go      b) had been      c) went      d) have been

30- Scientists.....useful things that help their countries to develop.

- a) do always      b) always do      c) are always      d) always are

31-Hany never.....lies. He is admired for his honesty.

- a) tell      b) telling      c) tells      d) has told

32-It.....her habit to sleep late. She used to do this.

- a) is      b) has been      c) was      d) will be

33-The teacher was very angry because I.....my homework.

- a) did      b) don't do      c) didn't do      d) hasn't done

34-Turn off the lights when you.....the room.

- a) leave      b) leaves      c) were leaving      d) had left

35-The final match.....at 7 p.m. this evening.

- a) will start      b) is going to start      c) started      d) starts

36- Students.....by their teachers to do well in their exams.

- a) encourage      b) encouraged      c) are encouraging      d) are encouraged

37-The criminals.....to prison for stealing the bank a month ago.

- a) are sent      b) were sent      c) sent      d) send

38- Noha no longer.....horror films as she used to.

- a) watches      b) watched      c) is watching      d) watch

39-I.....two hours to make my last decision.

- a) was giving      b) gave      c) was given      d) give

40-Our great scientist Ahmed Zewail is.....all over the world.

- a) known      b) know      c) knows      d) knew

41-Plants.....better in soil than in sand.

- a) grow      b) are grown      c) grew      d) growing

42-Rubbish.....from our streets at seven every morning.

- a) collects      b) collected      c) is collecting      d) is collecting

43) Omar..... . That's why he is always fit.

- a. smoke      b. don't smokes      c. doesn't smokes      d. never smokes

44) My sister .....working with children.

- a. enjoying      b. enjoy      c. is enjoying      d. enjoys

45. We are.....ready to help you. Don't worry.

- a) always      b) hardly      c) never      d) rarely

46.He usually.....very quickly, so we didn't understand him.

- a. speaks      b. spoke      e. was spoken      d. speaking

47.When I am on holiday, I.....tennis every day.

- a. had played      b have played      c play      d played

48. Huda.....late for work.

- a. never is      b. is never      c. never has      d has never

49.....any of these houses damaged in the storm last night?

- a) Was      b) Is      c) Did      d) Had

50.Everyone ..... me lucky as I always win things.

- a. calling      b. was calling      c. calls      d. called

## Unit 3 Improving lives Grammar

### زمن المضارع التام The present perfect tense

#### ١. التكوين Form:

١. في حالة الإثبات: يتكون من

( P.P + has/have + فاعل )

➤ Ex. He has watched the match.

( p.p..... + has/have(not) + فاعل )

➤ Ex. He hasn't watched the match.

٢. في حالة النفي: يتكون من

( Have/has + sub... + p.p ....?)

٣. في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

or

( Have/has + sub... + p.p ....?)

➤ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

➤ When **have** you **finished** your homework?

٣. في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

( have/has + been + p.p... )

➤ TV **has been watched** by them.

#### ٢. الاستخدام Usage:

١- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالا أو منذ فترة قصيرة جدا

I've just finished reading David Copperfield

٢ - حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر في المضارع مع for/since

We have lived in Giza for ten years . We have been at this school since 2012.

٣- حدث بدا في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر مع so او because

➔ I can't open the door because I **have lost** my keys.

➔ Ahmed **has hurt** his leg, so he can't play football today.

➔ Ali is happy because he **has passed** his exam

٤- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

E.g. - I **have painted** the house . He **has visited** England three times.

#### ٣. الكلمات الدالة Key words

**So far = up till now = until now** حتى الان

E.g. Mona has studied for lessons so far/up till now

**ever**

تستخدم ( ever ) مع المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى ( من قبل ):

➔ Have you **ever** been to the desert?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / No, I have never been there

**It's the first time + فاعل + have / has + ever + p.p**

١- تستخدم ايضا في الجملة التي تبدأ ب:

➔ It is the first time I **have ever seen** snow.

٢ - الجمل التي تحتوي على صيغة التفضيل:

Is/are the + فاعل

est + صفة

p.p + I have ever + اسم +

Most + صفة طويلة

➔ This is the tallest tree I **have ever seen**.

➔ Soha is the most intelligent girl I **have ever met**.

Nothing like this has ever happened to me.

٣- الجمل التي تبدأ ب No



## never

تستخدم (never) مع المضارع التام المنفي للتحدث عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (أبداً / مطلقاً):

He's **never** ridden a camel and he's **never** seen the sea.

لا حظ : يمكن ان نستخدم never في الجمل الانبية :

My brother **has never driven** a car before

( never ) + ( before )

I **have never seen** such a tall tree.

اسم موصوف + ( never ) + such

فاعل + have/has + never + p.p + اسم + صفة مقارنة + than + الشيء/الشخص

I **have never seen** a more exciting film than Brave heart.

## just

يستخدم (just) مع المضارع التام بمعنى ( حالاً ) لنقول ان شيئاً ما حدث منذ فترة قصيرة :

Leila isn't here. She's **just gone**.

The bus **has just left**! I can see it over there

## already

يستخدم (already) مع المضارع التام بمعنى ( بالفعل ) لنقول ان شيئاً ما حدث قبل ما كنا نتوقعة :

Hany **has already** made his bed

تأتي already بين have/has والتصريف الثالث

Leila **has finished** her homework **already**.

تأتي already في نهاية الجملة الخبرية المثبتة

تأتي في السؤال (للتعجب والتأكد من تمام الفعل) ! how fast ! Have you finished doing the exercise already?

## yet

تستخدم (yet) مع المضارع بمعنى ( حتى الآن ) لنسأل عن او نتكلم عن شيء ما متوقع حدوثه :

Have you finished your homework **yet**?

تأتي yet في نهاية السؤال

I **haven't** had breakfast **yet**.

تأتي yet في نهاية الجملة المنفية

Hany has not **yet** woken up

تأتي yet بين has/have not والتصريف الثالث

## Lately

مؤخراً/ حديثاً (يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة منفية أو سؤال)

E.g. I haven't met Soha lately. Have you heard from tom lately?

## recently

مؤخراً/ حديثاً (يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة مثبتة أو سؤال)

Samy has married recently. Have you heard from tom recently?

## Since + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)

Last (week- month – year – Monday - night )

1998 / 5 o'clock / Sunday

The /this morning –yesterday

Lunch time – spring – then-that time

His arrival/ childhood/death /Marriage/ birthday/graduation

I /He/she was ...../the age of..... /the beginning of ....

Since the last + اسم ( since the last visit/match/meeting.

I've studied English since I was eight years old

## For + مدة كاملة

( a week/three weeks – a month/five months – a year/ten

years– a day /four days – an hour /7 hours – a minute /15

minutes / a night / a while/ a decade / a season )

( a long(short) time / ages/ more than /some time/ ever )

For the last/past + مدة ( for the last week/month)

الخلاصة (تأتي مع كل ما انتهى ب S وبدا ب a / an)

♣ I have lived here for 13 years.

## كلمات اخرى تستخدم مع المضارع التام

Over / throughout the (years /ages ) على مر السنين/العصور

in the last (weeks / months /years) في الاسابيع/الشهور/السنوات الماضية

in the past few years في السنوات القليلة الماضية

يستخدم مع الكلمات والتعبيرات اذا كان هذه الفترات الزمنية مستمرة الى لحظة الكلام

Today/this ( morning /evening/ week/month ) e.g He has written three reports this morning.

This is the first time/It's the second time.

## يمكن استخدام since كاداة ربط

Have/has + p.p	Since	ماضى بسيط →
It's a period of time		ماضى بسيط →

Ex-It's two weeks since I met him .

➤ he **has studied** English **since** she **started** her school.

ماضى بسيط	Since then	مضارع تام →
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Hany went to live in Paris. since then I haven't contacted him

→ ماضى بسيط	Since	Had + p.p
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It was a year since I had seen her.

How long is it	Since	ماضى بسيط →
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How long is it since you got married?

**(have/has) been to & (have/has) gone to** لاحظ الفرق بين

١- ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان وعاد منه او عند السؤال عن مكان لم تزوره من قبل **has/have been to**

E.g. Hassan **has been to** London = (He visited London at some time in the past, and has now returned)

➔ My father **has been to** Cairo . He returned yesterday.

➔ Ahmed, where have you **been**?

➔ Have you **been to** America before?

٢- ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان ولم يعد او في الطريق الى هناك **has/have gone to**

➔ He **has gone to** London = ( He is still there/ He is in London now)

➔ Ali **has gone to** school.

➔ Belal is not here. He **has gone to** the dentist's

➔ where has heba **gone**? I can't find her.

٣- ذهب الى مكان وما زال هناك مع تحديد مدة **have/has been in/at**

➔ Ali has been in London for two months.

## Choose

1-Hany has gone on holiday .....the last two weeks.

- a) on                      b) for                      c) when                      d) since

2-There.....a lot of changes in the world lately.

- a) are                      b) were                      c) had been                      d) have been

3-She .....for work an hour ago.

- a) has left                      b) left                      c) is leaving                      d) will leave

4-He last went on holiday.....he was still a boy.

- a) after                      b) for                      c) when                      d) since

5-Have you see the match? Yes, I .....it yesterday.

- a) see                      b) have seen                      c) would see                      d) saw

6-He.....come back home.

- a) just has                      b) already has                      c) has just                      d) never

7-I have.....tried sea foods, and I have no desire to try it.

- a) just                      b) ever                      c) lately                      d) never

8-I think that Kamal is the most inspiring teacher I have.....known.

- a) ever                      b) never                      c) recently                      d) just

9-.....the last meeting, we haven't seen each other again.

- a) For                      b) During                      c) While                      d) Since

10-I haven't heard from my friend since he.....abroad a year ago.

- a) went                      b) had gone                      c) has gone                      d) goes

11- Have you done your work alone.....? I can't believe it!

- a) yet                      b) already                      c) ever                      d) just

12-Sarah has lost her passport again. It's the second time this....

- a) has happened                      b) happens                      c) happened                      d) is happening

13- he.....for five hours every day last week.

- a-has worked                      b-had worked                      c-worked                      d-works

14- It's more than 20 years ..... I travelled abroad.

- a) while                      b) before                      c) when                      d) since

15. Salma .....tennis since she was five years old.

- a) has played                      b) was playing                      c) played                      d) is playing

16. Oh! I ..... my passport. What should I do?

- a) lost                      b) have lost                      c) had lost                      d) were losing

17-It's two weeks since we last .....

- a- meeting                      b-had met                      c-have met                      d-met

18-Tamer .....a lot of health problems since he started living in that polluted city.

- a-has                      b-had                      c-has had                      d-was having

19-I have ..... been to the zoo before.

- a- Just                      b- yet                      c- ever                      d- never

20-Belal is not here. He has ..... to the dentist's

- a-went                      b-gone                      c-been                      d-goes

21-Adel hasn't contacted me since he .....Cairo.

- a-left                      b-leaving                      c-has left                      d-leaves

22-This is the best book that I .....

- a-have never read                      b-was reading                      c-am reading                      d-have ever read

23-Ahmed .....his leg, so he can't play football today.

- a- has hurt                      b-hurt                      c-was hurting                      d-had hurt

24- nabila can't see very well because she .....glasses.

- a- had lost                      b- lost                      c- loses                      d- has lost

25 Heba is the most intelligent girl I've .....seen.

- a- yet                      b- never                      c- ever                      d- since

26.....he graduated , he hasn't found a suitable job.

- a- when                      b- since                      c- for                      d- while

27- Have you done your English home work.....?

- a- just                      b- yet                      c- never                      d- ever

28- Ali has had his phone ..... the beginning of this year.

- a- for                      b- since                      c- already                      d- just

29. Hamdi has ..... to England. He'll be home next week.

- a. gone                      b. been                      c. go                      d. went

30. My cousin.....abroad since his childhood.

- a) had lived                      b) lived                      c) was living                      d) has lived Practice

31-I haven't seen the new adventure film.....

- a- Just                      b- yet                      c- already                      d- never

32- Ahmed..... London. He is going to return to Cairo next week.

- a- Has gone                      b- has been                      c- has gone to                      d- has been to

33-You can see Ali now because he .....home.

- a just arrived                      b has yet arrived                      c has just arrived                      d already arrived

34- My little brother is sad because he ..... his favourite toy.

- a is breaking                      b was breaking                      c had broken                      d has broken

35- I've tried Chinese food, but I haven't tried French food .....

- a already                      b never                      c yet                      d just

36- We have a lot of food in the kitchen because my mother..... to the shops.

- a has never been                      b has just gone                      c has just been                      d has yet been

37. We can't go home by bus. The last bus.....!

- a) has just left                      b) has left just                      c) has left ago                      d) 'd just left

38. Basel is not hungry because he .....a big lunch.

- a) ate                      b) had eaten                      c) was eating                      d) has eaten

39. Radwa doesn't know what flying is like. She.....

- a) has ever flew                      b) has never flown                      c) has ever flown                      d) 'd never flown



- 40-have you ever been to Aswan ? b: oh ! yes, I.....there in 2010  
a-go b-was c-have been d- have gone
41. Since he became famous in Egypt, people .....his books into many languages.  
a) will translate b) were translating c) translated d) have translated
- 42-Nothing like this .....to me  
a- has never happened b- has ever happened c-has not happened d- have ever happened
- 43-I .....my pen friend yet.  
a- didn't meet b-wasn't meeting c-haven't met d-not met
- 44-Hamid's hair is wet. He ..... a shower  
a-has just had b-has just c-had just d-just has had
- 45- I haven't seen Mazen..... the last time we met in Alexandria.  
a while b when c for d since
- 46- A bad accident ..... place on Cairo- Alex desert road.  
a took b has taken c has been taken d had taken
- 47- My pen friend arrived at Cairo Airport a moment ago. This means that he .....  
a has just arrived b just has arrived c hasn't arrived d will arrive
- 48- My uncle .....as a taxi driver for ten years. Now, he is a worker in a big clothes factory.  
a works b was working c has worked d worked
- 49- You needn't make food. I .....a good meal already.  
a was cooking b have cooked c cooked d had cooked
- 50-I haven't met the minister..... .It's the first time to meet him.  
a yet b before c already d never
- 51-The government ..... a lot of fly-over bridges recently.  
a has built b had built c was building d build
- 52- It's two months since we .....our uncle in the village.  
a had visited b visited c have visited d visit
53. Mustafa has.....the club for three hours. I wonder when he will return home.  
a. been to b. been in c. gone to d. gone in
- 54.I..... Brazil in 2014.  
a. had been to b. have been in c. have been to d. went to
- 55.Have you finished your homework.....? You are very- quick!  
a-yet b. ever c. already d.just
56. I ..... some problems with my breathing lately.  
a. have been b. have had c. am being d. am having
- 57.She hasn't met us ..... the last time we were in Port Said together.  
a while b when c for d since
- 58.She is probably the most fascinating woman I have ..... met  
a) ever b) never c) recently d) just
59. Haven't you got ready .....? Look at the time!  
a) yet b) already c) ever d) just
- 60.Everything is going well. We .....any problems so far.  
a. didn't have b. don't have c.haven't had d.hadn't had
- 61- Nobody ..... my paintings before.  
a- has never bought b- have ever bought c-have bought d- has ever bought
- 62.The last time we attended a film in the cinema was .....we were 20 years old.  
a) while b) for c) when d) since
- 63.She's wanted to be a writer..... since she was a teenager.  
a) yet b) already c) ever d) just

## Unit 4 Making new friends

### Countable And Uncountable Nouns

## Countable nouns أسماء معدودة

وهي الأسماء التي تجمع وتعد ويكتب قبلها في حالة المفرد a – an – one أو the إذا ذكرت في جملة ثانية هي الأسماء التي يمكن أن نضع لها s في آخرها في حالة الجمع، قد يكون للاسم معدود جمع شاذ

١- جمع عادي - a car → cars - a watch → watches - an apple → apples - a baby → babies - a wife → wives

٢- جمع شاذ يحفظ مثل :

رجال men رجل man - ظواهر phenomena ظاهرة phenomenon - أطفال children طفل Child ( - نساء women امرأة woman -

Deer غزالة deer - إوز geese إوزة goose - أقدام feet قدم foot - أسنان teeth سنيّة tooth - ثيران oxen ثور Ox  
fish سمكة fish - واحات oases واحة Oasis - وسائل means وسيلة means - خرفان sheep خروف sheep - فصائل species فصيلة species - وسائل media وسيلة medium - قواعد bases قاعدة basis - أسماك (

٢- أما الأسماء التي لا تعد **Uncountable Nouns** فهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نضع لها s أو a أو an في حالات الجمع أو المفرد. ولا يمكننا وضع one أو two قبلها ومنها الاتي :

<b>Liquids</b> السوائل	water – coffee – oil - milk – soup – blood- petrol
<b>Materials</b> المواد الخام	Iron – wood – plastic – copper – gold – lead – sand – sliver - paper
<b>Phenomena</b> الظواهر	Tide – lightning – thunder – eclipse- heat- rain – snow- ice
<b>Subjects</b> المواد الدراسية	Maths – science – physics – Algebra- chemistry – history - geography
<b>Activities</b> الأنشطة <b>Abstract nouns</b> الأسماء المجردة	Reading – cycling – writing – shopping-painting – fishing- swimming Progress – hope – behaviour – beauty – freedom – luck – patience شجاعة courage - كراهية hatred - peace - honesty – tolerance
<b>Sports</b> الرياضة	Football – tennis – volleyball - basketball – ping pong - baseball
<b>Languages</b> اللغات	English – Arabic – French – Italian – Spanish - German
<b>food</b> الطعام	Rice – macaroni – jam – butter زبدة - yogurt زبادي - flour دقيق - sugar – meat – bread
<b>Other nouns</b> أسماء أخرى	Furniture الأثاث - grass العشب - luggage – baggage الأمتعة - jewellery - money – electricity – work – news – information – laughter الضحك - rubbish - hair- traffic – clothing الملابس - advice - money -experience- equipment

\* بعض الكلمات التي لا تعد يمكن أن تسبقها أداة a/an إذا جاءت قبلها الصفة

Ex : We had a nice breakfast. – I spent a nice time on the beach.

بعض الأسماء يمكن أن تعد أو لا تعد حسب المعنى مثل

Countable

معدود

uncountable

غير معدود

**a glass** كوب زجاج  
**Please, give me a glass of water .**

**a paper** جريدة  
**I'm going to buy a paper.(= a newspaper)**

**a time** مرة واحدة  
**He went to London three times**

**a cold** نزلة برد  
**I've got a bad cold.**

**a chicken** دجاجة  
**I saw lots of chickens on grandfather's farm**

**a light** لمبة  
**There are four lights in our classroom.**

**a hair** شعرة  
**There are four hairs on your jacket.**

**an iron** مكواة  
**I bought an iron yesterday.**

**a coffee** فنجان قهوة  
**Could I have two coffees? (cups of coffee)**

**an orange** برتقالة  
**There are two oranges on the table.**

**A School** المدرسة ( مبنى )  
**They're building a new school in the village.**

**A university** الجامعة ( مبنى )  
**The government will build a new university next year**

**glass** زجاج  
**This window is made of glass .**

**paper** ورق  
**Paper is made of wood**

**time** وقت  
**Don't hurry. There's plenty of time**

**cold** البرد  
**The cold is unbearable this winter.**

**chicken** لحم دجاج  
**Do you like chicken?**

**light** الضوء  
**The sun gives us light and heat.**

**hair** شعر  
**Her hair is long.**

**iron** حديد  
**- Hospital beds are made of iron.**

**coffee** قهوة  
**Much coffee is harmful to your health**

**orange** برتقالي (لون)  
**I don't like orange. I prefer red**

**School** الدراسة/ التعليم المدرسي  
**She drives the kids to school every morning**

**university** التعليم الجامعي  
**after finishing university, she traveled abroad**

## a lot of – many – much – a few – few – a little - little

### a lot of

- لاحظ إن A lot of / lots of , plenty of تستخدم في الإثبات مع الكلمات التي تعد و الكلمات التي لا تعد

- Ali has got a lot of / lots of/ plenty of books.
- We ate a lot / lots /plenty of cheese.

### Many

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد في النفي و الاستفهام

- I haven't got many friends.. - Do you have many friends?
- ملحوظة يمكن إن تأتي ( many ) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها ( so – as – too - a good - a great ) many



## Much

تأتى قبل اسم لا يعد في النفي و الاستفهام

- Did you eat much cheese? – We didn't eat much cheese

ملحوظة يمكن ان تاتى ( much ) فى جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها (so - very - as - too) much

- I miss you so much . – There is too much water in the bottle.

## a few

تأتى قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولكن يكفى فى الجملة المثبتة.

- I have a few pounds so I can buy a shirt

## few

تأتى قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولا يكفى فى الجملة المثبتة:

I have few pounds so I can't buy a shirt

## a little

تأتى قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولكن تكفى فى الجملة المثبتة

I have a little sugar but it is enough to make a cup of tea.

## little

تأتى قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولا يكفى فى الجملة المثبتة

I have little sugar so I can't make a cup of tea.

## some

تأتى قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد فى جملة خبرية مثبتة و فى سؤالي العرض والطلب.

- My mother knows some good stories.

(اسم يعد)

- I drank some water. (اسم لا يعد)

- Would you like some tea? (عرض)

- Can I have some of these apples?

(طلب)

## any

تأتى قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد فى جملة استفهامية أو منفية.

- I don't want any stamps.

(اسم يعد)

- I didn't drink any milk.

(اسم لا يعد)

تستخدم لنفى some مع نفي الفعل.

- I bought some books.

- I didn't buy any books.

- She has some money.

- She doesn't have any money.

تأتى مع الكلمات الدالة على النفي مثل :

hardly – never – without – refuse – too ..... to

- He never had any luck.

- We hardly had any money.

تستخدم مع If الدالة والمعبرة عن الشك .

- If anyone has any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.

يمكن استخدام ادوات التجزئة مع الكلمات التى لاتعد وفى حالة الجمع تجمع أداة التجزئة مثل :

A piece of jewellery	قطعة مجوهرات	A piece of furniture	قطعة اثاث
A piece/bit of advice	نصيحة	A bottle of milk	زجاجة لبن
A piece of information	معلومة	A bag of flour	كيس دقيق
A loaf of bread	رغيف خبز	A tube of toothpaste	أنبوبة معجون أسنان
A jar of jam/honey	برطمان مربى / عسل	A glass of lemonade	كوب من الليمون
A sheet of paper	فرخ ورق	a slice of meat	شريحة لحم
A bar of chocolate	قالب شوكولاتة	A drop of water	قطرة ماء
A cup of coffee/tea	فنجان قهوة / شاي	A bowl of soup	سلطانية شوربة

Ex - four sheets of paper - five pairs of shoes – six jars of jam – two loaves of bread

- two slices of meat – six bars of chocolate – five cups of coffee.....

## Exercises

1- Maths.....my favourite subject when I was in school.

a- was                      b- were                      c- is                      d- are

2- There is plenty of meat, but there is not.....bread.

a- Plenty                      b- many                      c- much                      d- a lot

3- Six people.....injured in a bus accident yesterday.

- a- are                      b- was                      c- were                      d- is
- 4- How.....butter should you use?  
a-many                      b- few                      c- much                      d- little
- 5-I take a.....of honey every morning.  
a- jar                      b- tube                      c- glass                      d- spoonful
- 6- He hasn't got.....furniture in his house.  
a- a lot of                      b- some                      c- any                      d-many
- 7- There are.....books on the shelf. They are not enough.  
a- many                      b- few                      c- a lot of                      d- any
- 8- My brother has.....experience, so he didn't get the job.  
a- a little                      b- a few                      c- little                      d- few
- 9- Are there.....biscuits left?  
a- some                      b- a                      c- any                      d- an
- 10- He hasn't got.....luggage.  
a- some                      b- much                      c- many                      d- a lot
- 11- After finishing....., he went to Oxford University.  
a- school                      b-a school                      c- schools                      d- the school
- 12- Do you have.....sugar in our tea?  
a- a lot                      b- much                      c- few                      d- many
- 13- Please can you go to the shops and buy a .....of honey.  
a piece                      b cup                      c -jar                      d plate
- 14- Can you pass me the..... of cake.  
a piece                      b cup                      c -jar                      d bottle
- 15-He looks different because he has had his ..... cut  
a-hairs                      b- some hair                      c- a hair                      d- hair
- 16-I'd like two cups of ....., please.  
a- coffees                      b- a coffee                      c- coffee                      d- much coffee
- 17-The air in the mountains ..... always so fresh.  
a- are                      b- be                      c- were                      d- is
- 18-Would you like .....sugar with your coffee?  
a- many                      b- any                      c- some                      d- a lot
- 19-I want to write a letter. Can I borrow ..... paper, please?  
a- many                      b- any                      c- some                      d- a
- 20- During the night , I prefer listening to.....music.  
a- many                      b- one                      c- some                      d- a
- 21- We must buy some milk.We hardly have.....left.  
a- many                      b- any                      c- some                      d- much
- 22-Is a thousand pounds too.....to spend on a holiday ?  
a- many                      b- a lot                      c- lot                      d- much
- 23.Three hours.....a long time to wait for her to come.  
a) is                      b) are                      c) have been                      d) were
- 24.....exercise keeps your body fit, so you should join a gym class.  
a) Many                      b) Much                      c) A lot                      d) Few
25. A bag of money.....from my father while walking last night.  
a) was stolen                      b) is stolen                      c) were stolen                      d) are stolen
26. Are there.....biscuits left? I'm starving.  
a) any                      b) some                      c) much                      d) too much
- 27.The trousers you bought for me.....fit.  
a) don't                      b) doesn't                      c) isn't                      d)aren't
28. I don't have.....furniture. I feel more comfortable with less furniture.  
a) many                      b)much                      c) some                      d)a
29. Can you bring me.....water, please?  
a) any                      b) some                      c) many                      d) a lot
- 30.....coffee have you drunk today? -Two cups.  
a) How many                      b) How much                      c) How                      d) How long

31. Three days.....long enough for a good holiday.

a) weren't      b) aren't      c) haven't been      d) isn't

32. The police.....to interview two men about the robbery.

a) want      b) wants      c) has wanted      d) is wanted

## indefinite article( a / an ) :



## هام جدا عند استخدام a/an يتم التركيز على الصوت وليس الحرف

« نضع " a " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف ينطق ساكن

a pen – a car – a book - a woman – a farm .....etc.

« نضع " an " قبل الاسم المفرد البادئ بحرف ينطق متحرك (a, e, I, o, u)

an elephant – an apple – an orange – an umbrella – an item - an uncle

### ملاحظات

نضع " a " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف (e) او (u) ولكنه ينطق (y) اي (يو) .

a university – a European country – a uniform – a useful thing - a unit

a unicorn – a universe – a union – a UK passport – a US citizen

a unique address

نضع " a " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف (o) ولكنه ينطق (w) اي (وا) .

a one-way road – a one eyed man

نضع " an " قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد البادئ بحرف ساكن ولا ينطق مثل حرف (H) ويلفظ صوت متحرك

an hour – an honest man – an heir

نضع " an " قبل مختصرات وكلمات تبدأ بحرف ساكن ولكن الحرف يلفظ كصوت علة مثل :

an MP – an FM radio station – an x-ray – an Mp3

an MRI – an FBI agent      an SMS      an /s/ sound

### The use of indefinite articles

#### تستخدم a / an

١- عندما يذكر الاسم لأول مرة

→ We have a house with a garden.

→ I've got a new camera. Have you ever had an operation?

٢- لنشير إلى واحد من عدد / مجموعة

→ We have got a car . / he's a player in our football team

٣- لنشير إلى وظائف الأشخاص

→ He is a teacher / My uncle is an engineer.

٤- تستخدم an/a في الجمل الدالة على التعجب قبل الاسم المفرد :

★ What a clever student! / what an exciting film !.

٥- تستخدم an/a مع التعابير الدالة على العدد والتمن والسرعة وأدوات التجزئة والكميات :

A dozen / a couple/ a pair / a thousand/ a hundred/ a cup/ an hour / a lot

(A pair of shoes/ a couple of minutes/ 80 kilometers an hour)



٦- قبل أسماء بعض الأمراض الشائعة: ( a cold / a headache / a toothache / a stomachache )

٧- قبل الجنسيات والصفات المتبوعة باسم مفرد :

→ He is an English boy.

⊗ I read an exciting story

وبالطبع لا نستخدم a / an قبل الأسماء الجمع أو الأسماء التي لا تعد ولا الأسماء المعنوية.

*Fish is my favourite food. I'm wearing black shoes.*

## The definite article " the " :

نستخدم أداة التعريف " the " في الحالات الآتية :

١- قبل الاسم الذي تكرر في الجملة الثانية وتم ذكره في الجملة الأولى (نكرة أصبح معرفة)

▶ I have got a house with a garden. The house is small, but the garden is huge.

٢- مع الأسماء الفريدة في الكون ..

The sun – the moon – the universe – the world – the horizon -the earth- the country- the town – the sea- the sky- the pyramids –the high dam – the state

▶ Cairo is the capital of Egypt . - The sun rises in the east.

ولكن مع كلمة space لا نستخدم the عندما نقصد الفضاء الخارجي لاحظ الآتي:

→ There are millions of stars in space. - I tried to park my car, but the space was too small.

٣- قبل الاختراعات والاكتشافات

(the telephone – the computer – the television – the plane- the radio.....)

➤ The plane has made travel very fast. ⇔ The computer is a wonderful invention

٤- قبل اسم الحيوان المفرد لنشير إلى النوع كله (ويأتي بعده الفعل في صيغة المفرد)

★ The camel bears thirst . ( All camels bear thirst )

➤ The giraffe has a long neck . ( All giraffes have long necks )

٥- قبل صفات المقارنة القصوى (التفضيل)

- The computer is the most important modern invention .

- Ali is the tallest boy in the class .

٦- قبل جزئي المقارنة ← كلما ..... كلما

- The more you work, the more you earn .

٧- قبل الصفة لنشير إلى الكل أو الجمع (ويأتي بعدها فعل في صيغة الجمع)

→ The poor = poor people the rich = rich people

➤ (The blind, the young, the old, the dead, the living, the innocent, the brave)

→ The rich should help the poor = Rich people should help poor people.

٨- قبل الآلات الموسيقية بعد ( play – listen to – learn – teach ) ونضع a لو كانت الآلة غير محددة

★ Play (the piano, the violin, the drum, the guitar, the lute, the harp.....)

⚡ He likes to play the guitar every day. → Heba wants to buy a piano

٩- قبل أجزاء اليوم العبارات التي تشير للزمن والاتجاه وأجزاء الجسم

in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, the present – the past – the back – the front – the body – the brain- the head.....

١٠- قبل أسماء الفنادق والمسارح والنوادي والمطاعم ودور السينما أسماء الهيئات والمنظمات والألقاب والمناخ:

the cinema - the internet - the office, the radio , the theatre , the army , the post office

the government – the police –the United Nations – the climate – the weather – the press ...

١١- تستخدم the قبل أسماء الأماكن التالية إذا استخدمت لغير غرضها الأساسي (للزيارة مثلا)

(School – university – hospital –prison – mosque – church – market)

- My father went to the school to meet the headmaster yesterday. ( As a visitor )

- My father went to school yesterday. ( As a teacher)

١٢- قبل أسماء البحار والمحيطات والأنهار والقنوات.

The Mediterranean sea - The Red sea – the pacific ocean – the River Nile – the Suez Canal

The Atlantic ocean – the Amazon - The Panama Canal -The Indian ocean

١٣- قبل أسماء سلاسل الجبال ومجموعات البحيرات ومجموعات الجزر والصحاري والواحات

The Alps - The Great lakes - جبال الاندز The Andes - جبال الهمالايا The Himalayas - جبال الالب The Alps

**The Caribbean islands** جزر الكاريبي - **the Bahamas** جزر البهاما - **the West Indies** جزر الهند الغربية  
**the Sahara desert** الصحراء الكبرى - **The western/eastern desert** - **the siwa oasis**  
١٤- قبل أسماء البلاد التي بها الممالك والجمهوريات والإمارات والولايات المركبة والتي تحتوى هذه الكلمات:

- (متحدة / united / إمارة / emirate / اتحاد / Union / جمهورية / republic / ولاية / States / مملكة / Kingdom)  
- **The United States of America \ The USA.** الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية  
- **The united kingdom / the UK** المملكة المتحدة  
- **The Arab Republic of Egypt. \ The A.R.E**  
- **The United Arab Emirates \ The U. A. E** الإمارات المتحدة  
- **the European union/ the E U** الاتحاد الأوروبي  
- **The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. /the K.S.A** المملكة العربية السعودية

١٥- نستخدم **the** قبل الجهات الأصلية

**The north of – The south of – The east of – The west of**  
١٦- ونستخدم **the** مع أرقام الترتيب الأتية:

**The only.....the last, the first, the second, the third, the fourth.....etc.**  
**Ex: Asmaa was the only girl who attended the lesson.**

١٧- قبل أسماء الصحف والكتب المقدسة:

**The times** صحيفة التايمز / **The holy Quran/ the bible** الكتاب المقدس  
١٨- مع الألقاب التي لم يذكر معها اسم:

**The queen / the prince/ the king/ the president/ the professor**  
١٩- مع الكلمات التي تدل على العائلة والجنسية:

**The French / the English/ the British / the smiths**  
٢٠- مع الأسماء المعرفة بالإضافة (تخصيص الاسم أو اسم مسبق بجملة وصل):

(**The child that I met – the girl in white dress – the dinner which I made**)

- **The fish which we had for dinner last night was delicious.**

- **I'm wearing the black shoes I bought yesterday.**

٢١- قبل الكلمة التي يأتي بعدها **of**:  
→ I like **the weather of** Alexandria.

## ولا نستخدم **the** في الحالات الآتية :-

١- مع الأسماء التي تعد في حالة الجمع بوجه عام

**Ex: Flowers have nice smell . ( All kinds of flowers )**  
**the flowers in my garden are beautiful.** ولكنه عند التخصيص

٢- لانضع **the** قبل **television** إذا قصدنا برامج التلفزيون

**Ex: I watched a movie on television . - I usually watch TV in the evening.**

ولكنه نضع **the** قبل **television** إذا قصدنا جهاز التلفزيون

**Ex: He put the glass on the television . - Can you turn off the television, please?**

٣- قبل الأسماء التالية إذا استخدمت في غرضها الأساسي (الذي أنشئت لأجله)

**School – university – hospital – bed – prison – mosque – church – market**

**Ex: He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food .**

٤- قبل اسم البحيرة المفردة أو الجبل المفرد أو الجزر المفردة.

جبل سيناء. **Mount Sinai.** Mount Everest

Malta island Lake Nasser

٥- قبل الصفات المشتقة من الجهات

**western – eastern – southern – northern**  
**Ex: I visited southern America .**

٦- قبل الوجبات والمواد الدراسية واللغات

**dinner – lunch – breakfast – Supper - English – chemistry – French**

ولكنه نقول **The English class lasts an hour.**

٧- قبل الشهور وفصول السنة وأيام الأسبوع

**winter – spring – autumn – summer – January-Saturday- Monday**

٨- قبل الأسماء المعنوية والرياضيات والأنشطة

Democracy – beauty – happiness – love- peace – swimming – reading-football – tennis – running - camping - work

٩- قبل الأسماء المتبوعة بعلم:

(Queen Elizabeth- professor magdy yacoub - king Lear )

١٠- قبل أسماء المدن والدول والقارات والعواصم:

Cairo – Africa- Tokyo – America – Europe –France

(the Sudan - the Netherlands - the Congo- the Yemen ) ولكن نقول

١١ الأسماء التي لا تتعد (الأطعمة والسوائل والمواد الخام والظواهر الطبيعية وأسماء أخرى.....الخ

- sugar – meat – bread دقيق Flour- Water - oil – tea - Iron – wood – plastic-copper - silver

Furniture الأثاث - grass العشب - luggage – baggage الأمتعة - jewellery – money – electricity – work

- news – information – laughter – rubbish – hair- traffic - clothing – sand – rain – ice – money

١٢- قبل كلمة (bed- work – home) خاصة مع أفعال (return –go- come –arrive):

He returned home late last night. / when did you arrive at work?

## Exercises

1- Mahmoud went to a school in Cairo..... school was very big .

a- a b an c the d no article

2- This is ..... first time that the tourists have seen the Pyramids.

a- a b an c the d no article

3- You must never look at..... sun.

a- a b an c the d no article

4- Nothing is more important than.....freedom.

a- a b an c the d no article

5- In today's programme, we hear about .....brave man.

a- a b an c the d no article

6-Today, he is one of ..... best wheelchair tennis players in Egypt

a- a b an c the d no article

7-He decided that he wanted to be ..... P.E. teacher.

a- a b an c the d no article

8-She wants to have a holiday next to..... sea.

a- a b an c the d no article

9- Do you like playing ..... computer games?

a- a b an c the d no article

10- My uncle has a house that is near..... Nile.

a- a b an c the d no article

11- Mona's favourite place is..... Egyptian Museum.

a- a b an c the d no article

12- Scientists have found a new animal that lives in ..... Brazil.

a- a b an c the d no article

13-they all went to.....lunch organized by their uncle

a- a b an c the d no article

14-He goes to-----bed to sleep.

a- a b an c the d no article

15- What.....exciting film we have watched!.

a- a b an c the d no article

16-I met ahmed whose.....car is very expensive.

a- a b an c the d no article

17- There are millions of stars in.....space

a- a b an c the d no article

18-my father went to .....school to meet my teachers.

a- a b an c the d no article

19- the rich should help.....poor.

a- a b an c the d no article

**.46. The more efforts you make.-----better results you get**



- ## c The cle

**d no article**

## ١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط

**will ('ll) + inf** يتكون المستقبل البسيط من

- ## ٢. الاستخدام :Usage

**نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:**

20

١٠ - يستخدم بعد  
الروابط الآتية :

After/ As soon as/ When / Before / By the time	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)	مستقبل Will+ inf
مصدر + will (won't) + فاعل مصدر / don't مصدر	<b>Till/until</b>	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)

Ex- As soon as/When Ali **gets** home, he **will have** dinner

➤ He **won't leave** until his sister **arrives/has arrived**

➤ **Don't press** this button **until** the light **turns** green.

مصدر الفعل + will not( won't) + V.(inf)

## ٢. النفي Negative

في حالة النفي نستخدم (won't + المصدر)

My father **won't attend** the conference tomorrow.

Will +. subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل؟

عند تكوين السؤال ب Yes / No نتبع الآتي :

➔ **Will you send us some photos?** Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

مصدر الفعل + will + subject + inf.....أداة الاستفهام

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

⚡ **Where will Dina go at the weekend?** - I think she will go to the park.

## ٥. الكلمات الدالة Keywords

will نستخدم بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الآتية :

predict-expect -hope- think – believe – promise – wonder - suppose	أفعال
Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe -	ظروف
Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think	تعبيرات
tomorrow - next (week/month/year) - in the future - soon - in 2030 -	كلمات

## ٢. المستقبل باستخدام (be) going to :

### ١. التكوين Form

١- في حالة الإثبات والنفي: يتكون المستقبل من

I → } am (not)  
He, She, It → } is (not) + ( going to ) + مصدر الفعل  
We, You, They → } are ( not)

EX➔They **are going to visit** an ancient site.

➔I'm **not going to** visit a museum, I'm very busy.

### ٢. الاستخدام Usage

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم ننتهي من الترتيب له)

E.g.1- I'm **going to** buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)

- 2- We're **going to** stay with relatives this weekend. (We have decided this already))  
3- She **is going to buy** a new computer. She has already made her plan.

لاحظ اذا كان القرار فوري او الان نستخدم **will** :

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed.

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل ( نראה او نعرفة او نسمعه مع كلمات /think /believe/ او شئ على وشك الحدث او مع كلمات التحذير او التنبيه /!lookout /!watch out /!take care :

- E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.  
2-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.  
3-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!  
4- Watch out! The baby is going to fall.  
5-It's near the end and it's 3-0 for Egypt. We are going to win the game!.  
6-It's six a.m. and it's already 25°C. It is going to be very hot today  
7-How pale that girl is! I believe / I think/ she is going to faint  
8-He can't swim. He is going to drown.

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للانسان ليس دليلا على حدوث الفعل فناخذ **Will** مثل :

- E.g. 1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.  
2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!  
3- Sara is a good student .I thinkshe will pass all her exams.

ولكن لاحظ المواقف المؤقتة تعتبر ادلة واضحة

\* My brother is revising well. I think he's going to pass the test.

٣- يستخدم عند وجود كلمات ( intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up...mind )

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?

- B: I'm going to play computer games.

٣. السؤال :Question

Is/Are +. subject + going +to inf.....مصدر الفعل?

Yes / No نتبع الاتي :

عند تكوين السؤال ب

→ **Are they going to** do their homework? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

مصدر الفعل.....+ inf + going + subject + is/are + اداة الاستفهام

➤ What **are you going to** do at the weekend?- I'm going to visit my grandparents

٣. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر

١. التكوين :Form

am/is/are + v. ing

٢. الاستخدام :Usage

١- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة. ويدل على ذلك كلمات مثل :

arranged /made arrangements / prepared / booked /packed reserved / got / bought

e.g. - He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.

-We are going on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets

They are flying to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets

\* I'm Travelling for Rome tomorrow afternoon. Everything is already arranged

٢- يستخدم مع المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وسفر وزيارات ومواعيد شخصية وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات

e.g. He's getting married next Friday. We are giving a party tomorrow for Mona's birthday.  
The school inspector is coming on Thursday.

٣- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذه الافعال التي تستلزم ترتيبات

(go/come/visit=see/meet/travel/see/stay/fly/arrive/leave/(have/give) يقيم a party

- I'm meeting them on Saturday. - They're going tomorrow.

I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow

-We're eating dinner in the restaurant carriage this evening

٤- يستخدم مع عدم مقدرة فعل شئ في المستقبل نتيجة للترتيب لفعل حدث آخر.

-Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.

- I can't meet you tomorrow as I am doing the shopping.

I can't see you tomorrow, I'm meeting a friend off at the airport



## ٤- المستقبل باستخدام المضارع البسيط

← يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات والمسرح والسينما والمدرسة والحصص والامتحانات ..... الخ

e.g. Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow.

The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.

-our next exams start in may.

-What time does your bus arrive on Saturday?

### 1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1-Hany ..... in the hospital where I applied for the training post.

a) am probably working

b) will probably work

c) am probably going to work

d) am probably work

2-A lot of people are waiting for the museum to open. It .....busy there today.

a- Is being

b- was

c- is going to be

d- has been

3-It is very hot in the house. I ..... on the air conditioner.

a- Am turning

b- turn

c- will turn

d- am going to turn

4-We cannot use classroom five tomorrow because they.....the walls.

a- Paint

b- will have painted

c- are painting

d- will paint

5- Your bags look heavy. I ..... you to carry them.

A will be helped

b am helping

c help

d will help

6- The teacher says that we ..... relative clauses next week.

A going to study

b study

c are studying

d studying

7- My grandfather..... 70 on his next birthday!

A is being

b will be

c is going to be

d will have been

8- It's 35 degrees and it's only 7 a.m. It ..... very hot today.

a was

b is going to be

c is being

d will be

9- They .....a party next week. Everything is arranged.

a. have

b. are having

c. are going to have

d. have had

10-| The twins.....seventeen next week. What presents shall we buy for them?

a) turning

b) turns

c) is going to turn

d) will turn

11- There are a lot of people in the room. It..... difficult to find a chair.

a-is

b-will be

c-is going to be

d- will have been

12-Look, there's a sandstorm. I ..... the windows.

a-will close

b-close

c-am gong to close

d-am closing

13-There are no clouds in the sky today. I think that it..... Very hot.

a- is going to be

b- will be

c- is being

d- is

14- I feel terrible with a severe stomach. I think I..... be sick.

A should

b am going to

c am to

d. will



- 15- We ..... married next month. Would you like to come to the wedding?  
a- will have got      b- are getting      c- will get      d- got
- 16- I think it ..... be hot tomorrow.  
A is      b is going to      c will be      d going to
- 17- He ..... work in an hour. He has arranged it with his boss.  
a. is leaving      b. is going to leave      c. will leave      d. leaves
18. Tomorrow I ..... the match with my friend. I have intended to do that.  
A ) will watch      b) am watching      c) watching      d) am going to watch
- 19- She ..... an engineer when she leaves university. That is her plan,  
a- will become      b- has become      c- is going to become      d- becomes
- 20- Someone's at the door. I ..... who it is  
a- am seeing      b- will see      c- am going to see      d- see
21. There's a book club meeting after school and everyone ..... there.  
a) is going to go      b) will go      c) are going to go      d) goes
22. The boy is sharpening his pencil, he ..... his homework.  
a) is writing      b) will write  
c) will probably write      d) is going to write
23. We ..... a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?  
a) will have      b) going to have      c) are having      d) have
- 24- Take your umbrella with you or you ..... Wet.  
a) get      b) will get      c) are getting      d) would get
25. He hasn't studied hard. I think he ..... this exam.  
a- will fail      b- fails      c- is going to fail      d- failed
26. I expect Ahmed ..... through his exams.  
a- is getting      b- is going to get      c- will get      d- would get
27. Go and see that film. I'm sure that you ..... it.  
a- will enjoy      b- are enjoying      c- are going to enjoy      d- enjoy
28. Look out! The rock is loose. It ..... on your head.  
a- is going to fall      b- will fall      c- is falling      d- falls
29. I think it ..... Rain because the sky is really dark.  
a) is going to rain      b) is raining      c) rains      d) will rain
30. The earth is very crowded. People ..... on the moon.  
a. are living      b. will live      c. are going to live      d. live
31. Watch out! The baby .....  
a. will fall      b. is falling      c. is going to fall      d. will be fallen
- 32- I'm sure the match ..... really exciting.  
a. will be      b. is being      c. is going to be      d. would be
- 33- I've have decided that I ..... part in the next competition.  
a. going to take      b. will take      c. am taking      d. take
- 34- Don't come late again or I ..... punish you.  
a. am going to      b. will      c. shall      d. going to
- 35- Do you think that Cairo ..... bigger in the future?  
a is      b is going to be      c will be      d going to be
- 36- I am tired . I ..... to bed at once  
a- go      b- will go      c- am going      d- am going to go
37. I'll call you when I ..... at my hotel.  
a) arrives      b) will arrive      c) arrive      d) am arriving
38. I can't see you later this evening. I ..... my homework.  
a) did      b) will do      c) 'm doing      d) was doing
39. There's a good film on TV tonight. It ..... at ten o'clock.  
a) will finish      b) finishes      c) has finished      d) is finishing
- 40- Don't be late , the bus ..... At exactly ten o'clock.

- a- Leaves                      b- going to leave                      c- has left                      d- left
- 41-Our last lesson ..... at two o'clock this afternoon.  
a-is finishing                      b-will finish                      c-finishes                      d-going to finish
42. I will inform you as soon as I ..... home tomorrow.  
a. arrived                      b. had arrived                      c. will arrive                      d. arrive
- 43- Do you think that Soha.....the full mark in the exam?  
a.will get                      b.is going to get                      c.would get                      d.is getting
- 44- He is filling his bucket with water. He.....the car.  
a) will wash                      b) washes                      c) has washed                      d) is going to wash
- 45- There is too little petrol left. The car.....  
a)is going to stop                      b) stop                      c) is stopping                      d) will stop
- 46- The weather report says it.....hot all day.  
a)will be                      b) going to be                      c is being                      d is
- 47-The match..... at 4.30 this afternoon.  
a)is ending                      b) ending                      c) will be ending                      d) ends
- 48-There is no doubt that we.....out of petrol one day.  
a) will run                      b) are going to run                      c)are running                      d)run
49. Farmers ..... the rainforest because they are cutting down more trees.  
a. will damage                      b. will be damaged                      c. going to damage                      d. are going to damage
50. My brother will go to the park when he ..... his homework  
a. will finish                      b. finish                      c. had finished                      d. finishes
51. We made all the arrangements; we.....a wedding party.  
a. are going to give                      b. give                      c. will give                      d. are giving
52. The sky is clear. I think it.....  
a. is going to rain                      b. will rain                      c. isn't going to rain                      d. won't rain
- 53.....to Canada tomorrow? -Yes, I have got the ticket and the visa.  
a. Do you travel                      b. Are you travelling                      c. You will travel                      d. Are you going to travel
- 54.we.....in the forest next Friday. We bought all the tools we need.  
a) will camp                      b) are going to camp                      c) are camping                      d) would camp
- 55.Look at the schedule! The first train to Aswan.....at 5.00 a.m.  
a) leaves                      b) is leaving                      c) is going to leave                      d) will leave
56. A: Why are you taking down all the pictures? B: I.....the room.  
a. paint                      b. am going to paint  
c.will paint                      d. am painting
- 57.I think my cousin.....law. He is keen on defending people.  
a. would study                      b. is going to study                      c. studying                      d. will study
- 58.Being intelligent, she.....first next year.  
a. comes                      b. is coming                      c. is going to come                      d. will come
- 59.I.....here until he returns to tell him the instructions.  
a. will wait                      b. won't wait                      c. waited                      d.didn't wait
- 60.. I'll try to advise her but I know she.....  
a. doesn't listen                      b. isn't listening                      c. won't listen                      d. isn't going to listen

## Unit 6 Learning from literature

### Verbs

### الأفعال

## ١- أفعال يأتي بعدها to + inf.

agree	يوافق	want	يريد	need	يحتاج
choose	يختار	refuse	يرفض	wish	يتمنى
decide	يقرر	offer	يعرض	arrange	يرتب
expect	يتوقع	plan	يخطط	threaten	يهدد
hope	يأمل	promise	يعد	intend	ينوى
learn	يتعلم	afford	يتحمل نفقات	disagree	يرفض

Ex: Everyone **agreed to** meet at the airport.

Ali has **decided to** study science at university.

I **expect to** finish my homework later this evening.

They **hope to** get a job they enjoy doing.

## ٢- أفعال يأتي بعدها فعل مضاف له ing

keep	يحافظ	finish	ينهي	imagine	يتخيل
avoid	يتجنب	practise	يمارس	consider	يعتبر
dislike	يكره	suggest	يقترح	understand	يفهم
enjoy	يستمتع	deny	ينكر	miss	يفقد
admit	يعترف ب	spend	يقضى	prevent	يمنع
mind	يمانع	recommend	يوصى	fancy	يتخيل

Ex: He **admitted** borrowing my pen without asking me.

he **enjoys** playing with her grandchildren..

He **dislikes** sleeping during the day.

## ٣- أفعال يأتي بعدها to + inf. أو فعل مضاف له ing بدون اختلاف في المعنى

Begin = start	يبدأ	continue	يستمر
like /love X hate	يحب X يكره	prefer	يفضل

Ex: my brother began **to work / working** as a teacher 5 years ago.

We like **to watch / watching** tennis.

I hate **to get /getting** water in my eyes.

## ٤- إذا استخدمنا would قبل الأفعال (like /love/prefer) فإنه يأتي بعدها to + inf.

Ex: I'd like **to finish** my work early today.

I'd prefer **to drink** coffee.

I'd love **to go** for a swim this evening.

## ٤ - أفعال يأتي بعدها (to + inf) أو (v. + ing) مع وجود إختلاف في المعنى

هذه الأفعال إذا جاء بعدها (Gerund) تدل على ان الحدث قد انتهى أما إذا جاء بعدها (to + inf) فتدل على ان الحدث لم يتم بعد

remember + (to + inf.)	يتذكر أن يفعل شيئاً ما ثم يفعله
remember + (v. + ing)	يتذكر أنه قد فعل شيئاً ما في الماضي
Ex- When I was young, I <b>remember visiting</b> my grandmother every week I love my grandmother. I <b>remember to visit</b> her every week.	
stop + (to + inf.)	يتوقف لغرض (لكى يفعل شيء ما)
stop + (v. + ing)	يتوقف عن فعل شيء لفترة قصيرة أو بصفة دائمة





- a) watch                      b) to watch                      c) watching                      d) watches
- 7- I really want .....one of these festivals
- a) seeing                      b) see                      c) sees                      d) to see
- 8- I'll suggest .....to Sham El Nessim festival in Egypt next year
- a) going                      b) to go                      c) goes                      d) go
- 9- When the children stopped ....., everyone clapped.
- a- to sing                      b-sing                      c- to singing                      d-singing
- 10-They expect thousands of people..... Sapporo for the Snow Festival
- a-visit                      b-would visit                      c-to visit                      d-visiting
- 11-my teacher promised.....me.
- a-visit                      b-would visit                      c-to visit                      d-visiting
- 12- My parents suggested ..... to the theatre.
- a) going                      b) to go                      c) goes                      d) go
- 13- I really want ..... to Hong Kong for the Chinese New Year.
- a) go                      b) to go                      c) going                      d) to going
- 14-I've arranged .....to the theatre with my family.
- a) go                      b) to go                      c) going                      d) to going
- 15-I'm looking forward.....to a good university.
- a) go                      b) to go                      c) going                      d) to going
- 16-he admitted.....that mistake.
- a-making                      b-make                      c-made                      d-to make
- 17-I stopped.....a newspaper. I stopped in order to do that.
- a-buying                      b-to buy                      c-be bought                      d-buy
- 18- It's no good ..... a lot of sweets; you will gain more weight.
- a ate                      b to eating                      c eating                      d eat
- 19- I can't help..... when I speak with my little grandchild.
- a to laugh                      b laugh                      c to laughing                      d laughing
- 20-I am used to.....the holidays in sharm.
- a-spend                      b-spent                      c-spending                      d-spends
- 21-I regret.....to the cinema. it was not a very good film.
- a-to go                      b-to be gone                      c-gone                      d-going
- 22- How about .....at that festival for our project?
- a-look                      b-to look                      c-looking                      d-looked
- 23-If I were you, I'd avoid.....into the city during the festival.
- a-travel                      b-to travel                      c-travels                      d-travelling
- 24-Their teacher is used to ..... students with their homework
- a-helps                      b-helping                      c-help                      d-be helping
- 25-On my first day at school, I remember ..... into the classroom and seeing my teacher.
- a-to go                      b-to going                      c-gone                      d-going
- 26-If you can't remember an English word, try.....it up in the dictionary
- a-look                      b-looks                      c-to look                      d-looking
- 27-I tried ..... some medicine, but the chemist was closed
- a- to buy                      b- buying                      c- to buying                      d-buy
- 28- I had a headache , so I tried .....some medicine.
- a- to take                      b- taking                      c- to talking                      d- takes
- 29- He found the film quite frightening, so he stopped ..... it.
- a to watch                      b watched                      c watch                      d watching
- 30 We don't have any bread because Ali forgot..... some from the baker's.
- a buying                      b to buy                      c buy                      d to buying
- 31 It was strange in England because we were not used to .....people cars on the left.
- a drive                      b drove                      c to drive                      d driving
- 32- Shaimaa stopped .....children's books when she went to secondary school.
- a reading                      b to read                      c read                      d to reading
- 33- Do you remember..... at that hotel? It was very comfortable.
- a staying                      b to stay                      c to staying                      d stay
- 34- Maya admitted .....a mistake and said, "Sorry."
- a making                      b to make                      c make                      d with making
- 35- I regret..... that book. It's not very good.
- a to buy                      b buying                      c buy                      d to buying
- 36 On my way to school, my father stopped..... a newspaper.
- a to buy                      b buying                      c buy                      d bought

- 37 Karim admitted..... the plate and said he was sorry.  
a breaking      b to break      c to breaking      d break
- 38- I regret..... that we can't go to the science museum next week. There are no more tickets.  
a saying      b said      c to say      d have said
- 39 I regret ..... my lessons. I got really bad marks.  
a) to neglecting      b) to neglect      c) neglecting      d) neglects
40. I regret ..... that you have failed your exams.  
a) to telling      b) to tell      c) telling      d) told
41. I'm sorry. I forgot ..... the light off before going to bed.  
a. had turned      b. to turn      c. turning      d. to be turned
- 42- I tried.....my computer. But I couldn't  
a-fixing      b-fixed      c-to fix      d-to fixing
43. Suddenly everyone stopped ..... There was silence.  
a) talk      b) talking      c) to talk      d) talked
44. I tried ..... him, but he had already left.  
a) stopping      b) stopped      c) stop      d) to stop
- 45- I regret ..... you that Nabil will not be joining the team. I know you wanted him with us.  
a) telling      b) to tell      c) have told      d) am telling
- 46- I forgot ..... my friend last week. I should have done this.  
a) phoned      b) to phone      c) to phoning      d) phone
47. I am looking forward..... a well known club when I grow up.  
a) to join      b) for joining      c) to have joined      d) to joining
48. I was always encouraged..... well before exams.  
a) revise      b) to revise      c) revising      d) to revising
- 49- Although my question was easy, he refused ..... it.  
a) answering      b) for answering      c) to answer      d) answer
- 50- The naughty boy promised the school principle..... well in class. 2018  
a. behaving      b. to behave      c. behave      d. to be behaved
- 51- Dalia always remembers ... a comic for her niece when she visits her sister.  
a buying      b to buy      c buy      d to buying
- 52 My cousin spends a lot of time ..... photos on the internet.  
A post      B posted      C posting      D posts
- 53 I really regret ..... this old car; it has caused me a lot of trouble.  
a buying      b to buy      c buy      d to buying
54. My friend suggests..... the midyear holiday in Luxor.  
a. will spend      b. to spend      c. spending      d. spend
55. We..... mixing with bad friends because of their terrible behaviour.  
a. prefer      b. wouldn't like to      c. fail      d. avoid
56. Would you like..... the summer holiday with us in Port Said?  
a. to spending      b. spend      c. spending      d. to spend
57. Would you mind..... me your camera?  
a. lend      b. lending      c. to lend      d. in lending
58. The old man threatened..... our parents if we don't stop making noise.  
a. inform      b. to informing      c. to inform      d. would inform
59. Many people in our town objected..... the new bridge.  
a) to build      b) to building      c) build      d) building
60. I can't stand..... for a long time as my back hurts me.  
a) sitting      b) to sitting      c) to sit      d) sit